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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Pages and New York Associated Pittes is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

The Treaty of Arbitration.

A few facts should be considered pre liminary to the Senate's study in detail of the arbitration treaty proposed for this country and Great Britain.

The first is that arbitration is not the ideal achievement of statesmanship. Every enlightened and self-respecting nation cher ishes some regard for its own sense of right, for its convictions as to the virtue of its cause, for its power to understand all questions which involve its interests, and for its ability to deal with them wisely, honorably, and to the best advantage of its people. The theory of arbitration, moreover, affords no guarantee of practical justice in the settlement it contemplates,

For nearly a century, or since 1812, which saw what was in fact only the last battle of the Revolution of 1776, the United States has had no war with England, in spite of all temptations on either side. War between the two countries is scarcely conceiv able. Vet a situation might arise in which an agreement for an arbitration between them, presided over by some European magnate, would be a grave and possibly irreme diable calamity.

In proceeding to consider this treaty, therefore, the Senate should be mindful of the truth that the declaration of a peace of the sort to be established by it, demands deliberation upon its causes, justifications and dangers, as patriotic, cautious, and statesmanlike as a declaration of war.

A Page of Blood.

The last reports from Cuba of the assassinations perpetrated by the Spaniards at the very doors of the city of Havana would arouse indignation in the hearts of a people less prone to feelings of humanity than we.

No darker page of murder has been written since the times of ALVA. In the long record of atrocities during the former wars of Spain in America no instance of butchery surpasses the events at Havana. Compared with the Spanish leaders of to-day in Cuba, who are responsible for such crimes, those who fought against BOLIVAR appear harmless. Compared with FONDEVIELLA, BOVES was a good man. Compared with WEYLER, MORILLO was an angel.

FONDEVIELLA, obliging the inhabitants of the town he rules to celebrate in his honor after the massacres, is only equalled by NERO or CALIGULA. WEYLER, imprisoning in the dungeons of La Cabaña petitioners, in the name of religion, humanity, and Spain's own honor, against the crimes of FONDE-VIELLA, exceeds all records. If it were not because the news is supported by so much moral and material evidence, it would be difficult to believe that human nature is canable of such an extreme of barbarism.

What is inconceivable to these poor peo ple," says our correspondent in Havana, "is that no foreign intervention comes to save them. They all look to the United States as a savior, and the American Consulate is filled with protests and evidences of the massacres." Relief cannot be expected during CLEVELAND'S Administration. out, thank Gop, in a few days the man will be out of office who made this country an ally of Spain, and who deserves, oh, shame! to friendship and the praises of WEYLER!

The Gloom in Madrid.

The prolonged hesitation of the Government to remove WEYLER and the poor prospect of doing anything in Cuba while he is n command, combine to produce discouragement at the Spanish capital.

The striking fact for us is the feeling, which is evidently gaining ground in many quarters, that American intervention is now only a question of time, that Spain is at the end of her resources, and that the hundreds of thousands of men and hundreds of millions of dollars she has poured into Cuba are inadequate to put down the revolt.

The Spanish navy cannot prevent supplies from being landed for the patriots; the Spanish army cannot clear the hills of Pinar del Rio; the Cubans cross and recros both the trochas, and these enormously costly fortified lines seem to be little more than traps for keeping Spanish troops in garrison. A few weeks ago WEYLER could find no enemy in Pinar del Rio, but now that his elaborate movements have produced nothing, it is only necessary to send out a reconnoissance in order to find patriot troops attacking it, or to despatch a provision train in order to expose it to a raid.

Two and a half months of the new campaign have passed, and in another month to years of the war will have been completed, with the patriots stronger than ever Such for Spain is the gloomy prospect. Before long the intervention of the United States to procure peace on the basis of Cuban independence, now expected and dreaded, may be secretly welcomed by Spain.

A New Cuban Manifesto.

We print elsewhere some of the more im portant passages in a "Manifesto to the American People" which bears the signatures of twenty of the Cubans who are striving to win liberty for their country. One part of this manifesto describes the baleful rule of Spain in Cuba, and the other contains a summary account of the huge debt which Spain has imposed upon the Cuban people. We are told of the spoliation of Cuba by Spain for generations, and of the means taken to suppress every complaint on the part of the Cubans. The statement is made that since the beginning of this century, "the scaffold has stood permanently in Cuba for the punishment of offences of a political character," and it would have been easy for Senor VARONA to prove this statement from the Spanish-Cuban official rec-

ords kept in the palace at Havana. The Cubans were first influenced toward freedom seventy or eighty years ago by the general uprising against Spanish oppression in America which began when BOLIVAR raised the standard of revolt in Venezuela, and it was about this time the scaffold for liberty was erected na. For twenty years afterward

there were many futile outbreaks against Spain in Cuba, each of which was followed by the execution or banishment of those who took part in it. In the year 1843, when the Captain-General was apprehensive of a more serious insurrection, he established military tribunals in every province, the decrees of which were of the most barbarous character, providing for trial by torture, death by the garrote, punishment by the lash, starvation in dungeons, and deportation to penal settlements. So ferocious was Spain in Cuba then that no less than 40,000 men. women, and children suffered in these ways. Five years afterward, and at several other times until 1868, there were local protests against grievances, all of which were suppressed in the Spanish manner. Then came the Ten Years' War. in which Spain was again at her worst. Once more, in the present war, Spain stands out as a savage, revelling in carnage and cruelty. It is true that the scaffold has been the emblem of Spain in Cuba all through

the nineteenth century.

That part of the Cuban manifesto which refers to the debts that are charged to the account of Cuba is instructive; but it may here be dismissed with the remark that in case of Spain's success in the war Cuba will have to meet an annual payment of over \$23,000,000 as interest upon this burden of debt. We fully agree with the argument of the manifesto that in case of Cuba's success in the war she should not be held respon sible for this debt, or for any part of it. It was incurred by Spain for her own pefarious purposes, and Spain must be left to deal with her creditors without drawing upon the colony which she has despoiled betrayed, and outraged. No Spanish debt for free Cuba!

Not to Be Deceived. The Cubaus are not to be deceived by any intrigues between Madrid and Washington. CANOVAS and CLEVELAND may lay plans, under the specious guise of reform, for the maintenance of Spain's sovereignty in Cuba; but what have the revolutionary Cubans to do with these plans? They have not been consulted about them, either by CANOVAS or by CLEVELAND. They never asked these parties to form a plan for Cuba, under which Spain should stay there. They have always declared that no plan for the continuance of Spanish rule upon any terms would be accepted by them. Their plan begins with independence. They formed it two years ago after one of like kind formed nearly thirty years ago, and have never departed from it in the least at any time.

What is the use in CLEVELAND trying to make an arrangement with Canovas, for the benefit of Spain, without first taking account of the party in revolt against Spain? Why should they fool over terms, which, as they ought to know, are sure to be rejected by the party of most importance in the case, which has already laid down other terms of a wholly different kind? It is not statesmanship on the part of CLEVELAND and Canovas ; it is humbug. They seek to befog the situation, for the sake of the Government of Spain.

We do not believe that the Cuban leaders or people are to be deceived by these two impostors. We do not believe they will surrender to Spain at the instigation of men who could not carry out any contract into which they might enter, or that they will give up a cause which is sure to be crowned with success. They will never trust dissemblers whose enmity to them has been manifested for years past upon every occasion.

CLEVELAND, joined with CANOVAS and WEYLER, will fail in every attempt to crush the revolution, to deceive Cubs, or to perpetuate Spain's monstrous rule over a people who have already rejected it.

A French View of Leo XIII.

The leading article in the current number of the Forum is an account of the aims and convictions of LEO XIII. by a French diplomatist and student of international questions, well known to readers of the Révue des Deux Mondes, the Vicomte E. MELCHIOR DE VOGÜÉ.

· It may be remembered that Victor Hugo in his remarkable poem, Le Pape, summoned the Holy Father of the future to renounce the fellowship of kings and resume the earlier and nobler vôle of shepherd of the people. There are those who think that the present occupant of the Papal chair is inclined to listen to the invocation By some observers of his recent course he has been denounced as a convert to republicanism; by others he has been accused of socialistic tendencies. With reference to the latter charge, M. DE Vogté recalls the fact that, when his encyclical on the condition of the workingman caused the Pope to be taxed with socialism, he smilingly replied that his socialism was very old and perfectly canonical; since the encyclical in question epitomized the unadulterated doctrine of ST. THOMAS AQUINAS. The storm he called forth among the French relictionists by advising acceptance of republican institutions is not likely soon to be forgotten. The greater part of the younger clergy adopted his suggestion, but a fraction of the older ecclesiastics are still recalcitrant. According to M. DE Vogte, a profound misunder standing exists between LEO XIII, and the French Catholic politicians, who tax him with failing to recognize the true interests of religion. They start, he says, from false premises, for they persist in seeing in him merely a crafty Italian, who plays a diplomatic game with the Government in power, and who expects speedy political returns. As ostensibly he gains nothing, the republican rulers of France maintaining their hostile attitude toward Catholicism, the Conservative politicians assert that the Pope's plan has miscarried. They can not or will not understand that LEO XIII. expects little or nothing from the French Government for the time being; their short-sightedness does not seize the one idea which dominates the evolution of the Holy Father, namely, to overcome gradually the distrust of the French people by favoring the political principles to which the people are attached. It is, in truth, a far-reaching religious and social programme, on the execution of which he has entered; and the results of the programme must be looked for in the twentieth century, after

the far-seeing framer of it is at rest. Will the advances toward spiritual influence made by the Roman Catholic Church under Leo XIII. be continued when this old man of 81 is no longer here to sustain them ! The question is asked with anxiety by his partisans; and by his adversaries with secret complacency, for they are already discounting a reactionary policy. M. DE Voot'E, for his part, believes that the reac tionists deceive themselves in thinking that the choice of the next conclave can arrest the evolution of the Papal aims which we are witnessing. Such an idea seems to him but little in accordance with the teachings of history. The tremendous impulse toward reform within the Church

which followed the Protestant secessions, proved irresistible, and could be impeded only for a moment by individual lukewarmness or resistance. The successor of LEO XIII, may not possess his personal prestige, but it is pronounced incredible that he could give the policy of the Vatican a permanent direction contrary to that imposed by the drift of the nations and accepted by the picked men of the Church. Assuming, on the other hand, that the hope of LEO XIII. may be eventually realized, have we ground to fear a return of that spiritual despotism and rigorous supervision of civil as well as religious interests which was exercised by the Papacy at those very periods of the Middle Ages when its temporal power was insignificant or nfl? We are reminded by M. DE VOGCÉ, that JOSEPH DE MAISTRE undertook to calm such apprehensions at a time when civil liberty by no means possessed all the safeguards accumulated in our own day. In his book, Du Pape, he says: "If they ask me, What will limit the power of the Pope! I will tell them: Everything; canons, laws, national customs, royal powers, great tribunals, national assemblies, inalienable rights, representative bodies, treaties, duty, fear, prudence, and, above all, public opinion, queen of the world."

Friendship and Concord.

Dr. JACOB H. GALLINGER of Concord, a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, is fortunate in many things, such, for intance, as having the Hon, WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER for a colleague, although it may at times be a little inconvenient that there should be two Senators from the same town. and although Mr. CHANDLER has sometimes been suspected by the censorious of being inclined to favor himself rather than his colleague and townsman. Be that as it may, the Hon. HENRY ROBINSON, Mayor of Concord, is a friend memorable and beyond price, as he has just proved to the high satisfaction of Dr. GALLINGER and the rest of mankind. There smiles before us a gray booklet beautifully printed in blue, with red titles and descriptive summaries. The name of the booklet is "Golden Opinions of Senator Gallinger," in red. "From His Associates in Both Branches." in blue, But this name is not reached until page 4. The outside is illuminated by the quotation, in red, "Words sweetly placed and modestly directed," and surely no words were ever more sweetly placed and modestly directed than those in this booklet, which is sewn with bright red thread. Another title page contains this inscription : Courtesy of Hon. HENRY ROBINSON, Mayor of Concord, New Hampshire, JEAN PAUL. To his eminent and highly respectable fellow citizen, Hon. JACOB H. GALLINGER, United States Senator: 'Titles of honor add not to his worth who is himself an honor to his titles.'-POPE." On the other side of the page comes the quotation: "Truth needs no flowers of speech .-POPE." The Hon. HENRY ROBINSON quotes in his "Prefatory" the question of MERE-DITH, "Are not great men the models of nations ?" and goes on to remark :

"I have summoned to the great court of popular entiment the highest authorities, to testify impartially in appreciation of the work and worth of one whose good name, illustrious ability, and indefatigable industry are recognised throughout the country. "From 500 testimonials comprising a remarkable consensus of intellectual opinion, the liberty has been taken to print for the accommodation of his personal friends, and, at their request, the selections herewith

oublished in convenient form. "These obligistic estimates were obtained without suggestion whether or not they were expected to be favorable or otherwise. They were given deliberately by thoughtful men in high positions representing different political parties, religious beliefs, and sec-tions of country; and they were not designed to have any effect on the politics of New Hampshire. They were gathered also without any cooperation or knowledge on the part of Senator Gallisons, to whom they are a gratuitous tribute of respect, ad-

miration, and regard." The Hon, HENRY ROBINSON does not mean that the publication of the fact that Dr. GAL-NGER is one of the mor not have some effect upon the politics of New Hampshire, in which greatness has its due value. He only means that no temporary political purpose influenced him in eliciting and spreading upon the record testimonials of Dr. GALLINGER's worth. It was impossible to find anybody who had anything uncomplimentary to say about Dr. GALLINGER. Had the case been otherwise, no doubt the anfavorable opinions would have been published, for Mr. ROBINSON seeks truth, and not flowers of speech. Senators and Representatives join in praising Dr. GALLINGER as they think he deserves to be praised, and as Mr. ROBINSON likes to have him praised. Thus the Hon. ROWLAND BLENNERHASSET MAHANY, himself one of the ablest of living statesmen, says that he regards the Honorable J. H. GALLINGER as one of the ablest of living statesmen;" and further that Dr. GALLINGER unites in his character an admirable diversity of splendid qualities, courage, honesty, intellect, patience, diplomacy, and sincerity, and, as might be expected from the possessor of such unusual gifts, he has the wisdom to clothe them with the garments of an engaging modesty." Both as a judge and an exemplar of engaging modesty, the Hon. ROWLAND BLENNERHASSET MAHANY must be considered as final. The Hon. WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER of Kansas says that Dr. GALLINGER has "broad If anybody knows about broad riews and is full of them, Mr. PEFFER is the man. Gen. HAWLEY writes:

" I see that Senator Gallingen is a candidate for re slection. Let me say that I sincerely hope he may be accessful. lils intense devotion to business, power of vigorous debate, and sound Republicanism, meri the reward. I desire very much to say this, and hor I am not departing from the proprieties in doing so.

It is clear that the Hon. HENRY ROBINson failed to read this letter, for it seems designed to have some effect on the politics

of New Hampshire. The Hon. THEODORE L. POOLE of this State and the House of Representatives tells Mr. ROBINSON that if the "people of your State do not send him [Dr. GALLINGER] back for another term, it will be a calamity to the veteran soldiers of the country and a great mistake for the people of New Hampshire." This opinion of Mr. Poole's must not be regarded as political, but as personal and general. The Hon. WILLIAM W. GROUT. M. C., of Vermont, observes that "New Hampshire will never go wrong by electing men to the Senate of the character and calibre of J. H. GALLINGER." This, too, is a personal judgment, and must not be classed as political. "As a Republican." remarks the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL, he [Dr. GALLINGER] deserves to be reelected from a Republican State." deed, the opinions of Democratic or Popocratic Senators as to a leading Republican statesman of New Hampshire cannot have been intended to have a political effect in Concord and vicinity. The Hon. WILKINSON CALL, Popocrat and Senator, is careful, however, to avoid the suspicion of aiming at political effect in his encomium of Dr. GALLINGER. He considers Dr. GALLINGER "a very valuable man for the position, bold and outspoken in his

ssertion of his convictions, indus

his attention to public business, a man of talent, and an earnest student of public questions," but at the same time he does " not wish to make any discrimination against his distinguished colleague, Senator CHAND-LER," for whom he has "a very high respect and regard as a man of remarkable ability, energy, and zeal in the maintenance of his convictions of right, and as a courageous public servant of the State of New Hampshire and of the United States." Probably JOE BLACKBURN is the only Senator who would not be willing to praise Mr. CHANDLER as highly as Dr. GALLINGER. As there is no politics in the matter there is no harm in saying that both men are able and industrious and zealous, and many other adjectives of good.

The Hon. BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN of South Carolina furnishes an opinion which has a personal flavor:

"Personal criticism of a fellow Senator, unless to his face and on public matters, would hardly be con-sidered proper. I have had no personal intercourse with Senator Gallinger and merely a passing acquaintance. He has been quite attentive to his duties, being in his scat about as often as any other Senator. He has created an impression on my mind of being as capable as the average of his fellows. My impression of him has been rather favorable than otherwise. Like all New Englanders, and indeed all good Eastern men, he is a strong believer in the Puri tanical doctrine: 'The world was created for the aints, and we are the saints."

To create an impression rather favorable than otherwise upon a mind like Mr. Till-MAN's is perhaps even more remarkable than to create an unusually favorable impression upon anybody else in the Senate. The Hon. JOHN A. T. HULL, M. C., of Iowa does "not think the State would lose anything by reëlecting" Dr. GALLINGER. This is one of the most cautious opinions given. The Hon. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER, M. C., also of Iowa, is not so guarded, but says right out that " no man outranks him [Dr. GALLINGER] as an industrious and faithful servant of the people." The Hon. WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON, who is always a model of diplomatic good taste, avers that Dr. GALLINGER and Senator CHANDLER 'give to the United States Senate a spleaded representation from the State of New Hampshire." The Hon. RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW, whom Mr. ROBIN-SON calls Hon. RICHARD T. PETTIGREW, Senator from South Dakota, declares that "New Hampshire and the country can ill afford to dispense" with the services of Dr. GALLIN-GER. It is unfortunate to have to remember that South Dakota and the country seem perfectly willing to dispense with the services of Mr. PETTIGHEW. The Hon. STEPHEN A. NORTHWAY, M. C., of Ohio, says that Dr. GALLINGER is never "engaged in any of those questionable practices in the Senate which detract from his dignity and exalted position." We should hope not; but who is engaged in those questionable practices and what are they? It seems to us that the Hon. STEPHEN A. NORTHWAY is not guilty of comity toward the Senate.

It would be a pleasure to reprint all these words in praise of Dr. GALLINGER, but we can find room for only one more sweetly placed and modestly directed word. According to the Hon. EUGENE J. HAINES, M. C., of Nebraska, Senator GALLINGER is perfectly safe, thoroughly reliable, brainy. and has the courage of his convictions." To be at once "reliable" and "brainy" is as high a distinction as a Senator or anybody else can attain. We congratulate Dr. GALLINGER, but more especially we congratulate the Hon. HENRY ROBINSON of Concord. He is a good friend, and he knows how to get nice letters written to him.

A New Transformation.

The Administration of GROVER CLEVE-AND has been remarkable for its opposition to various ideas and aspirations that have lain at the root of the national sentinent since the foundation of the republic. Before the spring of 1896 Mr. CLEVELAND had committed enough of these to the sole ening of the Republicans to make the cause of the Democratic party hopeless, and to drive the Democracy in desperation to the advocacy of social revolution.

Within the forces which successfully opposed the Repudiationists is a considerable body of men so absorbed in business that they spurn the political side of the Cuban question with anger and contempt. A subject which we can say with pride is considered very seriously and sympathetically by a vast majority of the American public is hated by all the Clevelandites and numerous kindred spirits in the Republican ranks, as an intolerable intrusion into the domain of commerce. They shun it because, to quote a noted mer-

chant of this district, it "unsettles values." Meanwhile various eminent Repudia tors are identifying themselves with the cause of liberty in Cuba: and despite the efforts of men like the H ... HENRY CABOT LODGE, they are reinforcing their once lost cause with the prestige of the first principle of our national existence. A word should be enough to wise men.

Spanish pride, no doubt, is a stiff-backed old thing but the back of it has been broken as often, to the relief of sufferers from it, that the cracking of the Cuban Joint ought not to call out a groan. The proud Spanish armies, carrying the furled flags of royalty, have decamped from fifteen countries on this side of the sea which are now independent republics. We do not see that the pride of Spain would suffer more if her army were to evacuate the small island of Cuba.

Man's natural preference for travelling in the open air rather than in a hole in the ground, s shown by the fact that the London Tower Subway Company is going to sell its tunnel under the Thames, as the building of the Towe bridge bas cut into its receipts so much that it does not make money enough to cover the expenses of lighting and management. We wonder if our Rapid Transit Commission will go over and bid for it.

In the first quarter of this century, when the Spanish colonies in South America were in revolt against the Spanish monarchy, both President Madison and President Monnon favored them by word and deed. MONBOE'S nessage to Congress in 1817 contained the following words: "The United States have regarded the contest as a civil war, between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article which either was permitted to take has been equally free to the other."

"My anxious recollections, my sympa thetic feelings, and my best wishes are frresis tibly excited whensoever in any country I see an oppressed people unfurl the banner of free dom."-George Washington (1796).

In an outline of some striking events in the life of Vicros Hugo, which we published on Sunday, the most memorable incident was unitted. Victor Hugo was probably the only post who could boast that with a quatraln he had saved the life of a fellow acquaintance of his, M. Bannes, had been sen tenced to death for treason and conspiracy, and the hour of his execution was at hand. Every made by his friends, but in valo, for the Minisened to resign in the event-of-a o

tation. It happened that at this very junctur the King, Louis Philippe, lost a beloved daughter, and, almost simultaneously, a grandchild was been to him. Well knowing what chords of the heart would be vibrant such strokes of good and evil fortune, Victor. Hugo penned these lines and caused them to be placed under the eyes of the sovereign:

Par cette ange, envolée ainsi q'une colombe, Par ce royal enfant, doux et fréle roseau, Grace, encore une fois! Grace, au nom de la tor

Grace, au nom du berceau! We cannot reproduce the beauty of these rerses, but we will try to render the sense:

Now, by that angel, dove-like flown away; By the sweet nursling, who'd her place assume; For mercy, in the cradie's name, I pray! In the name of the tomb! The King read the verses with a melting

Ministers, signed a decree commuting the death sentence into a sentence of exile. The wars for liberation that were waged by Spain's colonies in South America lasted for many years; yet the liberating forces were never

iscouraged. It was in the year 1810 that Simon BOLIVAR first assailed Spain in Venezuela, and t was not until the year 1826 that the last body of Spanish troops in South America struck their colors. Spain fought like a savage for sixteen years, but she was everywhere folled at last.

OLD BACHELORS AND MARRIAGE,

Should Men Take Unto Themselves Wives

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: A society for the promotion of marriage would not be a godsend to a man of forty odd, as suggested by 'Happily Married;" far from it. A man who old should not marry at all: if he does, both he and his wife will bitterly rue their wedding and his wife will bitterly rue their wedding day. So true is this that I consider the marriage of an old bachelor, that is, a man over forty, to be a biunder which is worse than a crime. Marriage for a man whose habits are fixed, who has become used to living alone, means misery to him and the woman he marries. He cannot adapt himself to the changed condition. The introduction of another life into his seems an intrusion. To be obliged to consult another's wishes, to be forced to yield his to those of a person of different tastes makes his existence a slavery.

With his life thus circumscribed he feels himself in a prison, of which his wife is the jaller. Prisoners ordinarily have no affection for their jallers, and he forms no exception to the rule. In time he will probably attempt to break jail by resuming his bachelor habits and allowing himself his old-time liberty.

The wife of such a man would obviously be as unhappy as he, and an open rupture would not be needed to prove the marriage of the bachelor of forty odd a failure. Let the Society for the Promotion of Marriage confine its labors to persons under forty, if it would not add to the world's marital misery.

BENEDICT. day. So true is this that I consider

Nourrit's Last Appearance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the on Campanini in last Sunday's Sun Signor De Vivo's memory is at fault, leading him into several misstatements of fact regarding the tragic death of the celebrated French tenor Adolphe Nourrit. May I be allowed to give the facts correctly?

It was my fortune to be present in the San Carlo Theatre at Naples in 1839, at the performance of Mercadante's "Il Guiramento,"

carlo Incatre at Naples in 1839, at the performance of Mercadante's "Il Guiramento," which was followed that same night by Nourfit's suicide. Nourfit's wonderful voice at times failed him; on that night it was said that he was not well; the critical and mercliess San Carlo audience was not satisfied with his singing, and some hisses were heard. The artist went home in great dejection, raved over what had happened, and during the night threw himself or fell out of his window and was picked up dead in the sourt yard below.

There was no question of rivalry between him and Duprez in Naples, as the two tenors never sang there at the same time. Duprez's appearance at the San Carlo having taken place two or three years before Nourrit's. The scenes between them, which probably led to Nourrit's melantholis, cocurred in Paris. The last opera in which Nourrit sang was "Il Guiramento." in which he had been enthusiastically applauded from the beginning of the season till that fatal night, and not "William Tell," which was never and could never be given in Naples under the Bourbon rule. The censorship in those days would not even permit Bellini's "I Puritani" to be performed save with the word liberid changed to lealed in the great Liberty duet.

The Commissions of the same "Carlo Guerra and "Carlo G

The Comptroller and "City Government To the Epiron of The Sux-Sir: We trust you will have the fairness to state that we are prepared to prove, with amdavit if necessary, that Comp

troller Fitch was never asked to buy any extra copies of City Government containing a "puff" of him or his department. Therefore his whole story is absolutely without any foundation. Saturday afternoon, when I called upon Mr. Fitch, he told me that our agent had asked aim to buy extra copies of City Government containing a "puff" of him and his department, and that his stenographer, who happened to be presen', took notes of the conversation. I told Mr. Flich to have these notes transcribed and shown to me, and if our agent made any such statement as he claimed our company would immediately discharge the agent, for e of our agents has any authority from us to make such propositions. Mr. Fitch declined to take this very easy way of ending the controversy. Now we desire to close the matter by stating that we are ready to present the affidavit of our agent the made the proposition to Mr. Fitch that Mr. Fitch claims he made. Yours truly,

CITT GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING CO. H. J. GONDEN, Editor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. A Mistake of Mr. Olney.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the text of the arbitration freaty published this morning is this: "Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States ces of the Circuit Courts "-Article VI.

This is a curious mistake in such a ceremonious ocument, in the drafting of which a lawyer of Mr. Olney's high standing had much to do. phrase should have been: "Justices of the United States Supreme Court or Judges of the Circuit Court." The learned draftsman of the treaty wrongly made he Justices Judges and the Judges Justices.

Ald for the Cubans,

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: I noticed to-day in your paper the appeal of Col. Ethan Allen, Pres dent of the Cuban League of the United States, tha each citizen give one day's income to the cause of Cuba. I have sent mine already. It is a good sugges tion, and we are a miserly people if we do not re spond. The Cubans give three days of each week. If lom, let us prove it now

BROOMLYN, Jan. 11. WILLIAM A. JACKSOF. Egyptian Troops for the Soudan,

Panis, Jan. 2.—Not since the occupation of Egypt by the English has there been such military activity in that country as at present. The number of men taken for military service is larger than during any year since 1882, from which it is conjectured that operations on a large scale are intended in the Sou-dan. Every day batches of conscripts arrive, followed by their families and relations, at Catro, only to be separated after a few days, when the men are sent away up the Nile to the army in the Soudan Every device is resorted to to escape military ser-vice, the Egyptian feliah being peaceably disposed with no taste for warlike renowa; one method is to injure their eyes with quicklime, and already quite a number are under sentence of long terms of im prisonment for this offence against the military aw. Others hide away, but are always caught after a time. Considerable reinforcements and large quantities of ammunition and provisions are being got ready to forward to Merawi, below the fourti Cataract. The first forward movement will be from Merawi along the Nile, while flying detachments will be sent from Korti through the Bayuda desert in the direction of Metemmeh to seles the wells and protect the flank of the advancing army. Those detachments will be principally composed of douins friendly to the Egyptian Government whose manner of life adapts them to that particurice. The Mahdists are reported to have received large reinforcements from Ehordofan and other points in the interior, and to be well sup-plied with provisions. Their chiefs are exercising a rigorous observation of all the roads leading into Egypt, but notwithstanding this the Anglo-Egyptian authorities obtain much valuable inforfrom individuals who manage to find their way to ouakim and other places inside their lines.

The Twenty-eighth Annual List of the Merressels of the United States, which Commisser E. T. CHANDERLAIN has had prepared, brings ts useful information up to July 1, 1896. It contain the numbers and signal letters of the vessels opposite and place of building, and home port. Lists of vessels of the Kavy and War Departments and of the Reve-nue Cutter, Lighthouse, Survey, Fish Commission, and Estine Hospital occules are added STATES WRICH HAVE GAINED.

Large Gats in Many-A Falling Off to

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The Presidential electors chosen in the various States on Nov. 3 voted for President throughout the country today as the representatives of the 13,923,000 electors who participated in the contest of two months ago. In 1892 the total vote for President in all the States of the Union, then fortyfour, was 12,154,542, and the totals of the two

elections compare as follows: Total vote, 1898 12,154,542 1,769,101 Increase

This is a gain of more than 10 per cent. in the

voting population of the United States in four years, and if there were no special reasons to heart. He wept, and, without consulting his explain the disparity of the increase in the several States where there is an increase, a study of the figures in each would be interesting. The fact, however, is that there has been no uniform and evenly distributed gain in the voting population of the United States since 1802, but abnormal and spasmodic increases in some States and an actual falling off in the vote in some others. In South Carolina, for Instance, the total vote for President in 1892 was 70,444; in 1896, under the amended State Constitution, it was only 68,907. In North Carolina, on the other hand, the vote of 280,000 in 1892 was increased to 330,000 in 1895. This remarkably large increase was due chiefly to the amendment to the voting laws following the defeat of the Democratic candidates in the State election of 1894. The industrial conditions which operate to make the growth in population in South Carolina small are the same as prevail in North Carolina, but while the former State, in its political aspect, is ruled by reactionary policies, in respect to voting laws the latter is governed by progressive policies, and this explains the difference in the vote of the two States in 1806 as compared with 1802.

The very largest increase in any State was in Colorado, or from 92,000 in 1892 to 189,000 in 1896. This remarkable increase was not due to any marked growth in the number of inhabitants, but to woman suffrage, women voting the same as men and under no different or more serious restrictions. In Wyoming, however, where woman suffrage is no new thing, the total vote of the State, which was 16,718 in 1802, increased only to 20,860 in 1896. A comparison of the figures in the several New England States at the recent election and at the election of four years ago shows anew the singularly steady character of their voting population even under pressure of great interest and excitement of last year's campaign. In Massachusetts the total vote increased from 391,000 in 1892 to 401,000 in 1896, a gain of 10,000 only. In Maine it increased from 110,000 in 1892 to 118,000 in 1896, a gain of 2,000 only. In New Hampshire there was a falling off of 6,000, or from 89,000 to 83,000. In Vermont the gain was 8,000, following an exciting State election in September, and in Connecticut the increase was 10,000, or from 164,000 to 174,000. In Rhode Island there was the very slight increase from 53,188 to 54,785, and it was due almost exclusively to the naturalization of Socialists in the large manufacturing cities.

Both New York and Pennsylvania cast over a million votes in 1892. The gain in New York in 1896 was only 57,000 votes, but in Pennsylvania it was 190,000. Ohio, with about 1,009,000, and Illinois, with about 1,090,000, also crossed the million mark in 1896. The total vote of New York in 1896 was nearly as large as that of the whole United States in 1836, and the vote of the Union as a whole has more than doubled within twenty-five years. 6,500,000 in 1872 and 13,900,000 at the recent election.

The slight increase of the voting population of the new Northwestern States is noticeable. When they were admitted it was said that they would soon qualify themselves for veritable Statehood by a large growth of population. The conditions of the recent election were certainly favorable to the casting of a very large vote in States where sliver mining is an important element of business, yet the gain in the roting population was small. The vote in Montana increased from 44,000 in 1892 to 53,000 in 1896, a gain of 20 per cent. The vote of Erle county, New York, was 77,000 last November, or 50 per cent, more than that of Montana. In Idaho, another of the newly admitted States, the vote was only 26,000, or only about as many as Major McKinley poiled in Onondags county, New York. In South Dakota the increase from 1892 to 1896 was merely from 70,000 to \$2,000; in North Dakota 36,000 to 47.000, and in Nevada, where the silver question was supposed to overshadow all other matters, the total vote in 1896 was actually less than in 1892, the falling off being from 10,878 to 10,315. The explanation is that the population of Nevada is decreasing. In Utah 78,000 votes were cast last November: woman suffrage there accounts for so large a total.

Virginia cast 292,000 votes in 1892 to 294,-000 in 1896; Delaware, 37,000 to 88,000. In Texas, where the growth of population is rapid. there were 120,000 more votes in 1896 than in 1892. In Alabama the falling off was 40,000: n Georgia, 00,000; in Louislana, 12,000, while in Arkansas there was very little change, One remarkable thing about the returns of

the recent election is the great growth in the voting population of what were known as "the border" States. In Kentucky the total vote increased from 340,000 in 1892 to 445,000 in 1896. The explanation that this gain of over 100,000 in four years was due to the uncertainty of the contest there does not suffice, because in Missouri, where from the beginning the result was an almost foregone conclusion, there was a larger increase, or from 540,000 in 1892 to 674 -000 in 1896. In Maryland, too, where there is no large growth of population, the increase from 1892 to 1896 was nearly 40,000 in a total of 200,000; and in West Virginia the increase was nearly 30,000 in a total of 170,000.

Mix Miles of Elk. From Sports Affeld.

From Sports Afield.

Wyoming's game warden is credited with the statement that the number of elk wintering in the Jackson's Hole country is greater than for many previous years. A conservative estimate fixes the number at 30,000. They are on every hill and in every valley, and the night's sounds are most piteous from the crying of the calves lost from their mothers. Every morning thousands are seen traveiling from the great swamps slong the Snake River to the Gros Ventre hills. The game warden says:

"I recently gazed upon a sight which far surpassed any thing I had ever seen, and it utterly actonished and armazed me. For a distance of six miles a herd of elk was stretched out. The animais had made a trail through the snow which was packed as hard as finited ice, I know there were 15,000 head of elk in that band."

Unearthed a Gunboat on His Farm

From the St. Final Globe.

OLIVIA. Minn., Jan. 7.—There is much excitement all over Renville county to-day over the discovery of an old Spanish gunboat on the farm of Charles Brown, near here. Joseph Bagne struck the vessel while digging a well, and teams have completely uncovered it. Its armament comprised five cannon and two mortars. Cannon balls and bombshells were found in large numbers. The boat is a very old one, and there is much speculation as to how long it has been in the ground. The impression is that the boat was run up into this region about 1600, when a much larger proportion of the State was water than now. The gunboat was From the St. Paul Globe. 1600, when a much larger proportion of the State was water than now. The gumboat was found directly on Birch Coolle Creek, which at that time was, no doubt, a navigable river.

Surprise for a Chicago Tourist.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. The stocky man with the cinnamon-colored beard, who was enjoying his first view of a Spanish bull fight, turned to the guide and interpreter whom he had hired by the day to show him the sights and said:

"Who is that chap that sticks the animal with the sword and kills him?"

"Ze toreador," replied the suide.

"How much does he make a day at such work?"

work?"
"Oh, feefty—seexty dolls."
"Great Scott! I've got men in my packing house in the United States that can do that trick as well as he can, and they're mighty glad to get \$30 a week!"

Coast Defeace in Norway.

Paris, Jan. 2 .- The Norwestan War Department has given large orders for caunon and mortars for the armament of the new fortifications defending the entrance to the harbor of Bergen. The contrac that was recently passed between the representa-tives of the Norwegian Government and a French company provides for the delivery of the guas by the leasth of May, 1800

A CUBAN MANIFBETO.

The Baleful Rule of Spain in Cuba-The Spoilation and the Monetrons Debt. Since the year 1810 the scaffold has stond permanently in Cuba for the punishment of the called political crimes. This statement is made In a pamphlet received by THE SUN, entitled, "Manifesto Addressed to the American People by the Cuban Society of Judicial and Economia Studies," which bears the signature of the President of the Society, Enrique José Varons, and the signatures of its other officers, besides those of many more revolutionary patriots. The manifesto says that the history of Span-

teb domination in Cuba during this century has consisted of a series of crimes perpetrated with the hypocritical sanction of the law. The following is a passage from it:

"The number of Cuban patriots who have

"The number of Cuban patriots who have been hanged, garroted, or shot by the Spaviards is frightful. The number of those who have been killed arbitrarily, without a shalow of process of law, is countiess.

"On every occasion that the Cubans in dexperation have appealed to arms to overion a tyrannical government, the Spanish armical severnment, the Spanish armical severnment, the Spanish armical severnment, the Spanish armical severnment, the Spanish development in the cities, dragging to Spanish duogeous for more enaption the most respected cities. The Cubans have had to choose between axis and the prison, or death. The proclimation of Spanish Generals, from Valmassela to Werler, show that they have considered themselves in an enemy's country, against which they have applied the laws of war of the barbarous area. In 1860 Valmassela desolated the eaviern section of the island and in 1810 Weyler is making a desert of the western section.

"Spain has rejected no means to carry out he object of drowning in blood the love of libery of the Cubans. She has paid informers, has

"Spain has rejected as means to carry mittee object of drowning in blood the love of liberty of the Cubans. She has paid informers has favored treason, and has never-stoped at the commission of any wrong. At this moment the world contemplates, with horror and resugnance, the savage spectacle presented by Spain gloating over the death of a Cuban hero, whose mysterious disappearance has opened an unhealable wound in every Cuban breas:

"Nothing can be devised to bridge over this abyas of blood. Spain has put our homes in mourning, has devastated our land, has sentered to over the world without a country and has kindled in our hearts an inextincial table fisme of horror. Under the shadow of the Spanish flag the Cuban cannot live with a extended of the cuban in a Spanish colony.

"The Cuban people under the power of Spain can find no security for their properties; ther lives, or their liberties; they cannot could upon the product of their own labor, nor can they develop freely the elements of moral and of material culture.

the product of their own labor, nor can they develop freely the elements of moral and of material culture. In this lies the justification of the appeal to arms to abolish such a Government and create another which will insure the rights of the people. Can any one doubt that the Cuban acts wisely if he reject a transaction which would maintain the political domination of Spain?

"But yesterday colonists of Spain, tormented and downtredden, and to-day in open and just rebellion, we cannot believe that the good offices of the great republic which gave the first example to the world, and preserved the traditions of self-government, will be exerted to keep us in insterni bondage. We persevere in the hope that American influence will be exerted rather to secure for us our blood-bought right to liberty and independence."

Another argument in the manifesto is that Cuba cannot be held accountable for the vast debts incurred by Spain in the suppression of Cuban liberty. "The financial management of Spain in Cuba has been so unreasonable that if we were to assume the responsibilities she has created, we would be confronted with immediate bankrupter, and the complete paralyza-tion of the development of public wealth,

diate bankruptcy, and the complete paralyzation of the development of public wealth.
Spain's policy in Cuba has been that of rutaless spoliation."

The following information upon this subject
is given in the manifesto:

Enormous loans have been contracted by
Spain on the guaranty of the colonial treasury,
At the beginning of the war a debt of \$190,000.

You sighed upon Cuba, for which an annual
interest of \$12,884,549 was paid. Immediately
upon the beginning of the war the Government
ordered a special issue of bonds, that were neid
in reserve for the conversion of previous obligations. Thus the Cuban treasury was overburdened with a debt of \$122,300,000 at 5 per cent,
interest, representing \$6,125,000 annually.
Spain has used up these resources of our
wealth in making war against us to maintain
her oppressive supremacy. She has just necocitated an interior loan of \$80,000,000 at 5 per
cent, declaring that it will be paid by Cuba
after the pacification. This represents an additional burden of \$4,000,000 to be paid annually
from the Cuban budget. In this manner, supposing that the expenses of the war may be kept
within the limits of official declarations, the
first normal budget of Spanish Cuba will have
to meet an annual payment, of \$23,008,549
solely for charges of this overwheining debt,
which would be held entirely outside of the
significance of this important fact, it is sufficient to remember that in 1887 the clear income of the island of Cuba was \$39,600,000.

"The President's message acknowledges that
more than \$30,000,000 are invested in Cuba hy
American citizens. Almost all the Cuban rallroads belong to English capitalists. The largesum that represents the interest upon these investments goes out of Cuba, which would cesum that represents the interest upon these livestments goes out of Cubs, which would certainly be rulned by adding to this egress of capital the payment of a monstrous debt."

The manifesto gives an account of the obstacles that interfers with Cubes account of the obstacles that interfers with Cubes are accounted. Spain as under the domination

The manifesto gives an account of the obstacles that interfere with Cuban success. It describes Spain as under the domination of parasites, and says:

"There are three classes that govern and live upon the Spanish people—the military, the bureaucrats, called politicians, and the clerg. Each one of these receives a part of the spoils of Cuba, and is resolved to hold the island at all hazards. The colonial army is composed exclusively of Spaniards, and offers the best field for the avarice and ambition of the Spanish military. These will never consent to the withdrawal of the Spanish army from Cuba. The Spanish bureaucrats derive a considerable portion of their power and profit from the patronage they exercise over the public offices in Cuba. This revenue they will not give up as long as they control the destinies of Spain. The clergof Cuba is also Spanish by birth and education, and it rivals the politicisms in uncorupulous alroitness to draw the substance of the people. The influence of the clergy has been and will be enlisted against all measures tending to grant the Cubans their natural liberty, and they will be the first to oppose and misrepresent all concessions toward self-government."

There is no word of discouragement for Cuba in the manifesto. The last passage to be here quoted from it is as follows:

"Now at the end of two years of incessada struggle, during which we have not spared our blood and our properties in the effort to resist the onsitught of the most formidable army that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean; now that we have disolged the Spanish Government from four-fifths of our territory; now that we have with us the lumense majority of the Cuban people, even those who mist romain in the cities dominated by the Spanish army, it would seem to us that we have a right to expect the moral and diplomatic support of the free Governments of this new world, in the centre of which our country lies.

"The Cuban have made the final appeal to the moral and diplomatic support of the free Governments of this

of which our country lies.

"The Cubans have made the final appeal to arms to free themselves from an intolerable situation, and to procure a definite remedy for the wrongs of their country."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Tokto has adopted the arch system for the two miles of elevated railroad which it has been decided to build there at a cost of \$2,000,000. Benjamin Constant is to paint the ceiling and MM. O. Merson and Plameng the grand staircase of

the new Parts Opera Condque, Length in female clerks is required for some reson by the British Post Office, which proposes to J'scharge all girls who at 19 are not five feet two talk Ripley Church, southwest of London, is being ened into a sort of bicyclists' Westminster Abber t has now a memorial window to H. L. Cortis, who held a number of records a dozen years ago, and

of the hostesses of the Ripley inn. The city of Kobe, Japan, has besued a set of reculations governing the use of bicycles in its streets. They are much the same as those adopted in the country except that riding for pleasure is prohibit-

another window put up by cyclists to the memory

d after dark. One may ride on business provided he goes slowly and carries a lantern. Any young man who wishes to become a first should answer this advertisement in the don Morning Past of Dec. 10: "An opportunity at curs by which a gentleman, under 30, of good ed. w

tion and means, may be adopted by a cuildiess line ?. the title descending by letters patent to the adopt-During a recent strike of the native draymer Yokohama foreign sallors who happened to be part and idle were induced to take the places of strikers. The jack tars entered upon their new we the town, shouting to each other and to cities 'sheer off," "He to," or "stand by," as if they "

salling the high seas in their familiar craft. There

were a number of collisions and other miner in

haps during the progress of the strike. Tibural the brigana's brain was given after 114 death to Prof. Lombroso for examination. The mal, as are all the criminal's other organs, by saves his theory by calling hon a criminately that he means a man whose natural qualit not had, but who becomes an outline only ! Under more favoring circumstances. thinks, Tiburst might have become a leader of med senaries like Sports, or a founder of a state. He dodges the point that the man was a murdorer and